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THE ELECTIVE SCHOOL BOARD.

The municipal election held this month in Chicago was comparatively unimportant as far as its character as an election proper was concerned, but was of great interest as an expression of opinion upon certain questions of public policy that had been proposed to the voters. These questions mainly concerned the municipal ownership of the street railway system, and the result of the vote was a striking declaration in favor of the policy of public control. Unfortunately, an entirely different question — that of the elective city board of education — was proposed at the same time and under substantially the same auspices. The popular mandate on the subject of municipal ownership thus carried with it, by force of attraction, a mandate in favor of an elective school board, very much as the party majority in a national election will usually carry with it a majority for the state and local candidates bearing the tag of the successful party.

The vote upon the school question resulted approximately as follows: Of the total number of those who went to the polls, about one-fourth expressed no opinion at all upon this question; the remaining three-fourths registered a vote of almost exactly two to one in favor of substituting an elective for an appointive board of education. A majority for the policy was declared in every one of the city wards, although it is noticeable that the majority was only a small one in the wards that represent the more intelligent classes of citizenship, while it was largest in the wards that stand upon a lower plane in point of cultivation and political morality. The vote on this question, moreover, had absolutely no legal force; it was merely an expression of opinion — of ill-considered opinion — and an application of the principle of the initiative as permitted by the law of Illinois.

We say advisedly that the vote was an expression of ill-considered opinion, for the subject had not been brought under serious discussion, and the decision went largely by default. It was the result of a sort of subterranean agitation carried on for several years past by peculiarly unscrupulous methods, and supported by all the devices of the demagogue. The proposition was opposed by the reputable newspaper press of the city, but in so perfunctory a way, and with so imperfect a realization of its dangers, that there is no wonder, considering all the circumstances, that it should have received so large a vote. Attraction, as we have already said, operated largely in its favor, and a sensational appeal to selfish interests did the rest. Thoughtful deliberation coupled with knowledge of the situation really had little to do with the matter; prejudice on the one hand and apathy on the other were the

determining influences as far as the majority of the votes were concerned.

Still, in spite of all these allowances, and in spite of the fact that no other power than the State Legislature can act effectively upon the Chicago school system, the thing is ominous, and those who care for the interests of the schools as distinguished from the interests of those who find them the means of a living must bestir themselves to see that the movement goes no further than this expression of opinion, pious or the reverse. From this time on there must be a serious campaign of education upon the subject of education, lest Chicago some day awake to find its school system bound hand and foot and given over to the tender mercies of the politician. What that would mean we know, or may know if we will, from the example of many other American cities, of Philadelphia, for instance, which occupies a peculiarly bad eminence in this, as in other municipal matters. It has thus far been the pride of the Chicago schools that they have not been a part of the political system of the municipality. They have in the past been touched by politics, no doubt, but the infection has never spread very far, and the last few years have witnessed a notable degree of success in the elimination of political influences from their management, and in the establishment of methods in which merit and the interests of education alone prevail.

Of all times in the world, the present is the one in which a radical change would be most wanton and ill-advised. We might fill columns with the mere enumeration of the things that have been done of late to promote efficiency, to raise standards, to discourage attempts at "influence," and to give a healthful tone to the whole vast system. But it is no secret to those conversant with the situation that these salutary reforms have been the very mainspring of the agitation for a change that has at last so far achieved its purpose as to get the popular vote upon which we are now making comment. It is just because of these recent changes which have done so much to substitute desert for favor, and some measure of discrimination for the old wholesale methods of appointment and promotion, that a considerable proportion of the teaching force has sought a way of escape from such irksome restraints, and has even resorted to an unholy alliance with the forces of labor unionism, thus endeavoring to lower the noble profession of teaching to the level of a trade. The conditions now existing in the school system of Chicago are certainly such as to make a demand for elective school authorities singularly ill-timed.

It is a mistaken idea to suppose that democracy means the popular election of all officers who occupy important civic posts. What it really means is the election of as few officers as possible, and the concentration in their hands of the largest practicable powers of appointment (subject to clearly-defined requirements of fitness), in order that the responsibility for wrong-doing may be distinctly lodged where it belongs. Even as things now are, voters throughout the country are called upon to elect far too many officers, too many, that is, for a general exercise of intelligent judgment. Every attempt to increase this burden ought to be firmly resisted on general principles. Particularly should it be resisted in the case of school officers, whose qualifications are of an expert nature, and no more to be determined intelligently by average opinion or by a show of hands than the qualifications of librarians or physicians or engineers. Let it be granted that the appointing power sometimes makes mistakes, or is actuated by unworthy motives, yet how much greater must be the danger of these things when election by popular vote is substituted for appointment.

The simple fact is that an elective school board in a large city would mean a board made up of members who had sought the office. Now office-seeking is never dignified and is not often legitimate; the last man or woman who should be entrusted with the duties of a school board member is one who would be willing to put himself in the position of appealing to popular suffrage for the office. We all know the noisy, self-advertising class of persons whose names would be found upon the ballot in such a case, and we all know how next to impossible it would be for a city in that manner to secure the services of members of a really desirable type. This is entirely aside from the merely political danger, in itself serious enough, and however ingeniously guarded against by such devices as large districts, special elections, and nominations by petition, sure to make its presence felt in some insidious fashion. If it be urged that the objections above made apply also to the appointive method, it may be admitted that they do in some measure; the question is one of degree rather than of kind, and the elective method seems to us to carry with it a far greater degree of danger. At all events, when the appointive system is

productive of such satisfactory results as have been witnessed in Chicago during the last few years, it would be the height of folly to attempt to supplant it by a system which is *prima facie* more susceptible to influences of a kind that should properly have nothing to do with the management of educational affairs.

COMMUNICATION.

IN RE SHAKESPEARE-BACON.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

Some years ago there appeared in "Literature" a new and ingenious series of arguments which ought to have settled for all time the vexed question of the authorship of "Shakespeare." But we still find people stiffly defending the Stratford poacher's most absurd and baseless claims. Now I have a valuable addition to make to the line of proof adopted by Mr. Bucke (I think that was the writer's name), and I am convinced that the evidence I have to adduce will prove a clincher and will shut the mouths of all Shakespearians so tight that not another peep will ever be heard from them. Knowing that THE DIAL is widely circulated among intelligent and fair-minded readers, I have selected it as the most fitting medium for publishing this epoch-making discovery of mine.

Mr. Bucke calls attention to the fact that almost every great author is commonly associated with the chief character he has created. Thus we link together Cervantes and Don Quixote, Le Sage and Gil Blas, Dickens and David Copperfield, George Eliot and Maggie Tulliver. Each of these characters stands in a measure for its author, representing him or his ideas with some degree of fidelity. What, now, is the chief, the best-known character in the so-called Shakespearian dramas? Hamlet, to be sure; and in the name lurks a very clever crypto-pun,—Ham [*i. e.*, Bacon] let [or hindered from openly declaring his identity]. So far, Mr. Bucke. But let us go a step further. What is Hamlet's most famous speech? The immortal Soliloquy. And the most familiar line therein? The first. Let us examine this line. "Be" is phonetic for the second letter of the alphabet, and the line thus becomes "To B[acon] or not to B[acon are these plays to be ascribed], that is the question." And how is the question decided? In the affirmative, of course. The soliloquist determines against self-annihilation. The Baconian authorship is thus established. Note the foresight here displayed. With that prescience which belonged to the universality of his genius, Lord Bacon foresaw that this Soliloquy would be on every schoolboy's tongue, and that its first line especially would be a household word. Hence the first line was chosen as the repository of his secret, the key and answer following in the body of the speech. Could anything be plainer? How easy it is to stand an egg on end as soon as you know how!

If after this anyone has the hardihood to question Bacon's authorship of the so-called Shakespearian plays and poems, he must expect a speedy invitation to "go way back and sit down" with the believers in a flat world and a Ptolemaic astronomy.

FRANCIS BACON VERULAM SMITH.

St. Albans, April 5, 1904.

The New Books.

A GREAT UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT.*

Dr. William Pepper's name is widely known as that of a man of prodigious energy and achievement, not only in education and in the practice of medicine, but also in the promotion of countless good causes having chiefly to do with his city and state. In his short life of fifty-four years he reorganized and recreated the University of Pennsylvania, founded the University Hospital and various museums, as well as the Philadelphia Free Library, and effected the improvement of the city's water supply and a complete change in the local sentiment toward education and the higher ideals. In the course of this work he raised more than ten million dollars and secured about one hundred acres of land from the city, adding the personal gift of almost half a million dollars earned by him in the practice of an exacting profession. His most important achievements were those connected with the university that gave him both his academic and his professional education. In 1868, at the age of twenty-five, he began his lectures in the medical school, and continued them for thirty years. Succeeding Provost Stillé as head of the University in 1881, he at once set about raising the institution from its comparative insignificance to a position of national importance, at the same time striving, not without success, to co-ordinate with it the educational systems of the city and state. He found the University a respectable school; he left it a real university. Seventeen new departments were created by him, more than a score of costly buildings erected, the faculty was increased from ninety to near three hundred members, and the student body more than tripled. He raised four million dollars for endowment and other purposes, and added more than forty acres to the campus. All this, be it noted, was effected in a community whose slowness and conservatism have passed into a proverb, and whose municipal corruption has of late attained unenviable notoriety.

Mr. Francis Newton Thorpe is well qualified to tell the story of this life of bewilderingly varied activity, having himself been connected with the University and, as it ap-

*WILLIAM PEPPER, M.D., LL.D., Provost of the University of Pennsylvania. By Francis Newton Thorpe. Illustrated. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

pears, intimate with its head during the last thirteen years of the latter's life. The preparation, too, of an earlier work involving research in much the same field — the painstaking account of "Franklin and the University of Pennsylvania" — has made easier for him this presentation of a "second Franklin" and his relations to the same institution of learning. Something of the charm of Dr. Pepper's personality seems to have found its way into the pages of his biography, which is a book to attract the reader, despite its 555 large octavo pages. But we will not send it to the barber's with Polonius's beard; only let it be permitted the reviewer to regret that its topical arrangement has entailed a number of overlappings and repetitions, thus increasing its length in a manner that tends to try the reader's patience.

The first intimation to the world at large of Dr. Pepper's marked ability was at the time of the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. He discharged with noted success the difficult duties of Medical Director, receiving, among other tokens of foreign recognition, an appointment as Knight Commander of the Order of St. Olaf from the King of Norway and Sweden. The executive capacity then displayed by him, when but little over thirty years of age, together with his fruitful exertions for improving the medical school of the University, paved the way to his election as Provost in 1881, after the office had been refused by Phillips Brooks and Dr. S. Weir Mitchell. To his wonderful ability as a college president the present splendid equipment of the University of Pennsylvania is an impressive monument. Where only four unimposing buildings stood in 1881 may now be seen more than twenty handsome and well-appointed structures. In thirteen years he increased the University's wealth from $1,600,000 to more than $5,000,000. Of his fame as a medical lecturer and clinical demonstrator the record of his addresses in all parts of the country and the testimony of his pupils furnish abundant proof.

As a medical writer Dr. Pepper stood in the front rank. Besides founding the "Medical Times," he edited, with Dr. John F. Meigs, the well-known and authoritative "System of Medicine by American Authors," and published numerous articles and pamphlets, the fruit of his wide experience as a practising physician. The "Text-Book of Medicine by American Teachers" was also largely his work. But as new authorities are daily supplanting the old in medical literature, so that ten years is a long life for a medical treatise, his enduring monument will be, not his writings, but his creations in stone and brick, and what they stand for. It will also be long before the profession forgets his conspicuously successful and brilliant presidency of the Pan-American Medical Congress at Washington, and the ovation given to him by a similar assembly at Mexico three years later. The happy combination of Anglo-Saxon vigor with the ease and suavity of the Latin-American, as well as his fluency in a language (the French) better known to them than English, won for him an extraordinary popularity with our southern neighbors. To fill out still further this imperfect sketch of the man, let us quote a few passages, either descriptive of him as seen by Mr. Thorpe, or embodying in his own words ideas and opinions characteristic of his life and work. Of his appearance in the consulting room his biographer says:

"In his treatment of the sick it was his study to get on the side of nature. He trusted much to rest and regimen, and, primarily, to getting the mind of the patient in a normal frame. He was by nature a psychologist and his powers of diagnosis were of the highest order. These powers he applied in other interests than his medical practice. Each of the innumerable civic and educational problems which came before him was met as he met the critical medical cases which were presented to him for diagnosis. His reasoning faculties were wonderfully strong, active, and accurate. . . . He seized on causes and effects readily and with almost unerring precision, and his mental processes were phenomenally rapid. With these powers he exercised an inspiring sympathy which quickly won confidence. A patient felt safe under his care."

Combining the best features of conservatism and progressiveness, he was among the first to advocate the elective system in college education; but his electives were to be in carefully planned groups rather than offered singly, thus having strict regard to the general bent, not to the idle whims of the immature student. Noteworthy, too, is his high estimate of the classics as a part of the curriculum. Himself a man of science and of affairs, he yet felt moved thus to uphold the claims of Greek and Latin in an address before the Modern Language Association:

"We have nothing to do with the question of the necessity of the classics in any and every system of education worthy of the name. We assume that to be conceded beyond discussion. Could Milton have written 'Paradise Lost' or the 'Elegy on Lycidas,' or Burke his oration against Hastings, Landor his Dialogues, without a profound study of the classics? Could Corneille or Racine, or Goethe or Lessing, or Dante

have produced their immortal works without such study? What boots such questioning? May the day never come when the glorious languages of Homer, of Plato, of Sophocles, and of Cicero, of Virgil, of Horace shall not be recognized as the very keystone of the highest and most inspiring education which can be imparted."

This, of course, is better in fervid oration than in cold print; but the attitude behind it all is significant. The notes drawn from Dr. Pepper's diary are illuminative to the student of his character. His definition of genius makes it to be "the power of sustaining concentrated attention in a rare degree." Of Matthew Arnold, just after his lecture in Philadelphia, the diary records:

"Vigorous and well preserved — bad enunciation — terrible pronunciation of some words, as 'girls, *geerls*' — quiet, clear, caustic, appreciative. . . .

"Took breakfast with Matthew Arnold; one would naturally think, 'What a good fellow, with frank and easy manners — a strong, fine figure — and a strong face'; but he mouths his words and talks with protruded lips and indistinct utterance when addressing an audience of any considerable size, altogether the result of defective elocution. Voice sufficiently pleasant in ordinary conversation, and with force enough to be heard clear enough in any hall if properly managed. How often we notice this in English literary men, even their public men, whose education and pursuits have led you to expect better things in the way of public speaking."

Civic reform, Dr. Pepper held, was to be sought through educational methods rather than in ward politics. Whether just or unjust, this is his opinion of the Municipal League:

"Their purpose seems to be the old business of putting up special candidates for special little offices, spending a lot of money, and getting licked like thunder. That is what has kept me off from all these reform movements; that, instead of earnest educational work, such as the Civic Club is doing, and Brinley is doing for University Extension, they go into ward politics."

A paragraph of Mr. Thorpe's will give some conception of the crushing press of engagements always weighing upon Dr. Pepper.

"On one occasion, at a theatre-party which he was giving, after some fifteen minutes, he excused himself, and was gone three-quarters of an hour. Remaining a short time, he excused himself again, and was gone nearly as long. He then returned for a moment, and excused himself a third time. He had appeared at three functions, at two of which he had made formal addresses; the third disappearance was for a consultation. While under great pressure of work he occasionally worked thirty-six or even forty-eight hours without interruption except for a bite of food."

Dr. Horace Howard Furness, in presenting Dr. Pepper's portrait to the American Philosophical Society in behalf of the contributing members, paid him a tribute well worth quoting. He said, in part:

"It is pleasant to hope that during his lifetime Dr. Pepper was at least faintly conscious that his influence for good was thus wide-spread, and that among his fellow-citizens he had become the representative of great educational and civic movements. . . . This is not an occasion for eulogy, nor have I any capacity for analyzing character (who can analyze his own?), but by one noteworthy element in Dr. Pepper's temperament I was always impressed, and this is a sense of proportion. He had the faculty of differentiating values. He was never astray among the important and the unimportant. His perspective was always true. . . . Ambition is proverbially selfish, and that he was ambitious we all know. But herein was almost his crowning quality. *His ambition was never for himself.* . . . Rarely shall we find the man more thoroughly, utterly unselfish than he. To the reflex effect upon himself or his fortunes of any course which he deemed of moment, I think he gave never a single thought. That a man of as forceful a character should meet with opposition and even detraction is inevitable. But we have solemn words of warning ringing in our ears: 'Woe unto you when *all* men speak well of you!' Therein is found our consolation and his ever-present balm."

What wore this man out so early was work. Never at ease unless pushing on half a dozen gigantic enterprises at once, he neglected to cultivate the art of enjoying leisure. One note in his diary describes him as working seventy-two hours without sufficient intermission to go to bed. In 1894 he resigned the presidency of the University, but the easing of one burden only led to the assumption of others hardly less heavy. He knew, as a wise physician, the penalty he was incurring for his indiscretion; but he declared if his life were to live over again he would follow the same course.

Mr. Thorpe tells his story in a way to arrest and hold the attention. A little more conciseness, however, a more successful avoidance of repetitions, might have been attained. A few lapses, too, from good English might have been corrected. "Accrue" he uses in the passive voice; "less" occurs for "fewer", and even as early as the third page of the Preface a jarring note is encountered in the very easily avoidable misuse of "would" for "should." But only hypercriticism can refuse to the author hearty thanks for his handsome accomplishment of a difficult task. In following Dr. Pepper's varied career, he had to narrate the life, not of one man, but of many men under one name. For producing so clear a portrait of this Protean individuality he deserves high praise.

PERCY F. BICKNELL.

Problems of the Home.*

It is impossible to read the books of Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman without realizing that their author is deeply, sometimes passionately, in earnest. One cannot fail to see, likewise, that most of her radical views will gain but slow headway, for the present at least, even among women themselves, to whom chiefly her writings and speeches are addressed. Her work on "The Home, Its Work and Influence" is a further development of ideas expressed in "Women and Economics," published a few years ago, and emphasizing the essential social equality of man and woman. Mrs. Gilman's ideals are high, as will be seen by the following extracts from her Introduction:

"The home should offer to the individual rest, peace, quiet, comfort, health, and that degree of personal expression requisite; and these conditions should be maintained by the best methods of the time. . . . We are here to perform our best service to society, and to find our best individual growth and expression; a right home is essential to both these uses."

She makes a plea for homes that shall provide greater scope for individuality, greater privacy for each and every inmate, and a reduction of expense for those who must maintain them. She finds the two greatest errors to be "the maintenance of primitive industries in a modern industrial community, and the confinement of women to those industries and their limited area of expression."

In the chapter called "Domestic Mythology" the author protests against the reverence for the old merely because it is old, — the blind following in the footsteps of our forebears; against the indiscriminate "mother-worship," which makes us assume that because a woman is a mother, she must know the best way to care for and bring up children, as well as the best way to maintain the home in peace and comfort; and against the fetich of the "feminine touch," which is popularly supposed to beautify everything on which it is laid. As the ordinary home is at present maintained, the time of the over-burdened house-wife is consumed in cooking, cleaning, and sewing; what time, Mrs. Gilman asks, has she for child-culture and self-culture? On the other hand, in the home of the well-to-do the work of the home is done by "ignorant and inferior young women, *under conditions of constant change*." Cooking and child-tending are here left to lower grades of labor, whereas, for the good of the race they should be raised to the rank of professions. Domestic life likewise suffers from domestic seclusion. In fact, Mrs. Gilman believes that most if not all of the industries now performed in the home could be better and more cheaply performed outside of it by professional workers; that organization should have its place in home life as in business life; that the results of modern ingenuity should not be confined to hotels and other public places, but should be used to release the housewife from the burdens that keep her down.

Mrs. Gilman believes that the homes of to-day, with rare exceptions, foster selfishness, cowardice, untruth, injustice, self-consciousness; that woman is undeveloped physically, mentally, and morally, and over-developed on the feminine side. She says: "If the woman was fully developed on the human side, she would cease to be over-developed on the feminine side. If she had her fair share of world-life, she would expect of her husband that he be a satisfactory man, but not that he be a satisfactory world, which is quite beyond him." Hospitality, as at present practised, is abused; it should mean the entertaining of one's intimate friends in the home, while there should be public rooms for larger gatherings. Mrs. Gilman's idea, when carried to its conclusion, is that when the woman is freed from the restrictions of house-keeping and child-rearing, and able to direct her energies into the lines of work for which she is best fitted, likewise relieving the husband of part of his too-heavy burden, she and the man will become not only better husbands and wives, fathers and mothers, but also better citizens, enlarging their social activities, widening the range of their interests, and performing their functions as individuals, as home-makers, and as part of the social whole, more nearly as civilization in the present age demands.

It is undoubtedly true that two tendencies have been strongly felt in recent years, — one an earnest effort toward some solution of the "servant problem," chiefly felt in the establishment of training-schools for servants and their mistresses; the other, the increasingly large number of married women who enter business life. Nevertheless, this number is not yet large as proportioned to the women who really prefer home-life, nor can it ever be so long as women are mothers. During the child-bearing period, no woman is free to enter upon a continuous business life; nor could she

*The Home. Its Work and Influence. By Charlotte Perkins Gilman. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

do so successfully if she would. This will always be the strongest argument against Mrs. Gilman's theories. It is true that she does show forth some of the causes of failure in the home, and suggests many needed reforms. But doubts will exist as to the wisdom of her methods of cure. The world is not yet ready for changes so radical as some of those that she suggests. Much can be done in the way of improved sanitation, and in a division of industries that will relieve the servant-problem of some of its worst bugbears; home-makers and mothers can and should receive a training that will make them wiser and more skilful. But whatever may be the reason, a majority of the women of to-day would not accept a life that would take them for the greater part of the time outside the home. Moreover, without a violent readjustment of conditions in the business world, it would not be possible for them all to find positions; and without special training, which only the few are able to enjoy, they could not enter professional life.

While not always coherent, and occasionally showing signs of careless or hasty construction, this book is worthy of sober consideration. It is the result of earnest conviction, it shows in an extreme form certain tendencies of the day, and it offers some suggestions that may well receive attention from thoughtful students of large social problems.

EDITH GRANGER.

STEPS IN WESTERN EXPANSION.*

The centennial anniversary of the Louisiana territorial acquisition is responsible for the appearance of many additions to the historical literature of the Middle West. Territorial expansion was nearly an unknown topic in our country, until the effects of the recent war with Spain called attention to the insular accessions which continued the remarkable continental expansion. Two of the volumes considered in the present review belong to an "Expansion of the Republic" series; while the third concerns the Louisiana Purchase alone.

The volume by Mr. Austin, "Steps in the Expansion of our Territory," is a solid one, as might be expected from the chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the national Department of Commerce and Labor. It abounds in statistics of square miles of territory, bushels of products, and millions of population. In this respect, it is a compendium of information rather than an attraction for the general reader. It is really a study of the admission of the several states into the Union, together with a sketch of the territorial addition from which they were created. A preliminary chapter describes the colonization and development of the original domain, and two appended chapters give a statistical sketch of our foreign possessions. As connecting links, a general commentary on the leading events of American history runs through the book. A vast amount of information is afforded on the public land system, the development of industries, and comparisons with other peoples. Presumably, the statistics are correct. But in the commentary on the course of affairs a number of errors have crept in. The title of "United States of America" does not date from July 4, although that makes a pleasing statement, but from special action of Congress on September 9, 1776. Congress did not authorize George Rogers Clark (not Clarke) to make the expedition into the Northwest, but Virginia, under Governor Patrick Henry, took that initiative. Vergennes is charged with proposing that the Americans be deprived of the Mississippi Valley in the peace of 1783. Jay, the negotiator, says that Vergennes was "very cool and reserved" toward Aranda's suggestion, and there is no evidence that Rayneval's proposed division was presented to him. Doniol makes this clear, and frees Vergennes, if not the court of France generally, from the charge of opposing the American title. Spain abandoned her claim to West Florida in 1795, not 1798. The classic names proposed by Jefferson for the states of the Northwest do not appear in the Ordinance of 1784, as the context of their description makes it seem. The Ohio Company of Associators was formed some time preceding the purchase of land and passage of the Ordinance of 1787, instead of after that time.

It is evident in advance that any volume on explorations of the Rocky Mountain region must be taken up largely with the Lewis and Clark expedition, since materials for it are most abundant. Considering the length of the journey, its timeliness, and its results, one may easily pronounce it the most important undertaking of the kind in American history. Mr. Thwaites, in his "Brief History of Rocky Moun-

*STEPS IN THE EXPANSION OF OUR TERRITORY. By Oscar P. Austin. Illustrated. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF ROCKY MOUNTAIN EXPLORATION. By Reuben Gold Thwaites. Illustrated. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE. By Ripley Hitchcock. Illustrated. Boston: Ginn & Co.

tain Exploration," has given it a mention in his sub-title as being the exploration *par excellence*. From Balboa's crossing of the Isthmus of Darien to the construction of the Pacific railways is the space covered in the volume. Cook, Quadra, Verendrye, and Captain Gray find places in the earlier chapters, and Long, and Pike, and Frémont in the later portions, with Lewis and Clark making, however, the bulk of the book. The work is in Mr. Thwaites's well-known style, and pleasantly calls attention to one aspect of the conquest of the continent.

The need of a condensed sketch of the Louisiana Purchase has been well supplied by Mr. Ripley Hitchcock, whose little book on that subject falls into four parts, Discovery and Acquisition, the Lewis and Clark exploration, the other discoveries, and the Industrial Development of the region. As in the volume by Mr. Thwaites, a large share of space — nearly a hundred pages — is given to Lewis and Clark; while thirty pages suffice to cover the negotiations, the transfer, and all constitutional questions involved. The most novel feature in the outline is to be found in the rather picturesque treatment of the development of the Purchase, due to the author's connection with a series bearing on various phases of Western life.

EDWIN E. SPARKS.

A SOUTHERNER'S LIFE OF JEFFERSON.*

Of making books on Jefferson there is no end; and Mr. Thomas E. Watson presents us with the latest addition to the collection. He appropriately entitles his contribution "The Life and Times of Thomas Jefferson"; for he has treated that statesman's times quite as fully as he has his life. Mr. Watson's portrait of Jefferson does not differ greatly from the one commonly accepted; though drawn in fuller detail, it gives essentially the same familiar personality. The acceptability of the book will be found largely in the pictures presented of Jefferson's times, and of the work and accomplishments of his great contemporaries. The style of the book is sketchy. Its fifty-one chapters are so many outlines of episodes of the era in which its principal subject lived, many of them connected with him only by the coincidence in dates; a group of parti-colored beads, strung upon the thread of one political career. Not that the incidents sketched are foreign to the main subject, for they are the transactions in which Jefferson would have been profoundly interested, even though he had not participated in them; but they do not profess to furnish either a complete biography of the man or a history of his time. The reader will enjoy the sympathetic portraiture of the character of Washington, and be entertained by the lively description of the strenuous activities of John Paul Jones, George Rogers Clark, and others of Jefferson's contemporaries; but he will not easily be led to suppose Mr. Watson's paragraphs to constitute serious history or biography. With all his evident historical tastes, and his fondness for historical research, the author does not exhibit the judicial temperament necessary to the historian. Indeed, he is too much of a critical controversialist to succeed in writing history. The frequency and ardor with which he controverts the conclusions and the deductions of other writers indicate a part of his mission to be to confound the mighty. His pages redound with sarcastic references to the errors of which he convicts Messrs. W. E. Curtis, S. G. Fisher, H. C. Lodge, Woodrow Wilson, and other writers. An excerpt from a passage complaining that American history has been too much devoted to New England and its inhabitants will illustrate the critical spirit and methods of the book.

> "Entirely too much has been made of trivial New England incidents and of third-rate New England individuals. Too many New England mole-hills have been magnified into historical mountains. Even Henry Cabot Lodge, though he made a manful attempt, could not cut himself loose from the swollen body of dead tradition. As to Woodrow Wilson's book, — well, we will change the subject."

Even though Mr. Watson's readers might sometimes concur in his criticisms, they will usually prefer to find such complaints in another setting. This form of controversy is such a favorite with Mr. Watson as to suggest the doubt whether he is himself a safe guide in historical exegesis. One is scarcely surprised to find him, in his zeal for the just fame of Jefferson, saying of the Virginia statesman's draft of his famous "Ordinance," that "It was in this celebrated Ordinance of the Northwestern Territory that the first suggestion of a plan for the admission of future states appeared"; the fact being that Maryland had, as early as October, 1776, advanced this proposition as a part of the destiny of that Territory, and that her delegates had introduced it

*THE LIFE AND TIMES OF THOMAS JEFFERSON. By Thomas E. Watson. Illustrated. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

into the Congress in October, 1777, before the Articles of Confederation had taken final shape. So, also, historical study has given place to partisan theory, when Mr. Watson characterizes the non-importation agreement of the colonists as follows:

"In fact, the attitude taken by Washington, Lee, Henry, Adams, Sherman, Jay, Dickinson, and Rutledge was substantially that of a labor-union of the present day during a struggle with a capitalistic trust. Those Americans who would not join the association and boycott Great Britain were 'enemies to the liberties of their country,' and were themselves to be boycotted."

This comparison belittles those Fathers of the Republic, and becomes possible only by ignoring the legal and constitutional principles which were the bed-rock of the non-importation agreement and of all the contentions of the American colonists, nothing similar to which distinguishes the modern struggles between labor and capital.

In like manner, the author is apparently seeking to sustain a preconceived theory when he argues:

"The Mecklenburg Resolutions were in effect the first of American declarations of Independence. Rhode Island soon followed. Then came the town-meetings of Massachusetts. Then Virginia, May 6th, closely followed, *having no idea that any other colony had already shaken off* the burden of allegiance to Great Britain."

"After the Declaration of Independence, and its ratification by each State, each one of the thirteen colonies most certainly considered itself a sovereign State. The only bond of Union was a common cause and a common danger. Their delegations to the Congress *did not bind them to a confederation* any more than their Committees of Correspondence had done."

The idea that there were many declarations of independence by which the thirteen colonies severally revolted against Great Britain, and the theories advanced by Mr. Watson to sustain this idea, run counter to many of the facts of our history, not the least impressive of which are these: that North Carolina on April 12, Rhode Island on May 4, Virginia on May 6, and five other colonies at later dates down to June 28, 1776, expressly instructed their delegates to join in one Declaration of Independence and in forming a confederation for external purposes, while reserving to the people of each colony local self-government for internal purposes; that the language of these several instructions is so similar as to indicate a common purpose pervading the colonists; that no action inconsistent with this was taken by any colony; and that two other colonies, New York and South Carolina, had previously resolved that they would leave the momentous question of Independence to be determined by the Continental Congress. It was this action of Virginia on May 6, 1776, which Mr. Watson seeks to interpret as a separate revolt by that colony.

In these and other instances are manifested the peculiar political views of Mr. Watson, which, however, do not debar him from writing a sprightly and entertaining book. In his chapter on "The Governor of Virginia," the experiences of Jefferson as governor are conspicuously overlooked, while the troubles of the "times" are vividly portrayed; but there is compensation for this omission as to the personal Jefferson in the minute account that comes later of his interesting experiences in France. A responsive chord in the hearts of students will be aroused by the author's fervid appeal for a reprint of Jefferson's valuable "Notes on Virginia."

JAMES OSCAR PIERCE.

RECENT BOOKS ON EDUCATION.*

Students of genetic psychology or child study have long been waiting for some well-organized general survey which should present in readable form the results of the many studies in this field. Prof. E. A. Kirkpatrick, in his "Fundamentals of Child Study," has attempted to meet this demand and at the same time write a text-book for class use in normal schools and colleges. The larger half of his book is devoted to a discussion of the different human instincts from infancy to manhood; the author by this method avoids the necessity of marking off and characterizing the periods of growth. Aside from instincts, the subjects dealt with are physical growth and development, native motor activities and general order of development, development of intellect, heredity, individuality, abnormalities, and child study applied in schools. Appended to each chap-

* FUNDAMENTALS OF CHILD STUDY. A Discussion of Instincts and Other Factors in Human Development, with Practical Applications. By Edwin A. Kirkpatrick. New York: The Macmillan Co.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT. By Irving King. With an Introduction by John Dewey. University of Chicago Press.

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY. By Edward L. Thorndike. New York: Lemcke & Buechner.

EDUCATION AS ADJUSTMENT. Educational Theory Viewed in the Light of Contemporary Thought. By M. V. O'Shea. New York: Longmans, Green, & Co.

A MODERN SCHOOL. By Paul H. Hanus. New York: The Macmillan Co.

THE EDUCATIONAL THEORY OF IMMANUEL KANT. Translated and edited, with an Introduction, by Edward Franklin Buchner. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

ter is a list of questions bearing on the text but not covered by it, designed to stimulate independent thought among the students. Each chapter also contains a bibliography, well adapted for class use, of the materials used. The general bibliography at the beginning of the book is by no means as judiciously selected, works of great value by such men as Preyer, Baldwin, Sully, and Compayré being mentioned by the side of Wiggin's "Children's Rights" and Du Bois's "Beckoning of Little Hands." This, however, is a matter of small importance. Considering the difficulties of the subject, Professor Kirkpatrick's book must be pronounced a success of the first order. The author's thorough knowledge of psychology has protected him from crude generalizations; his sense of proportion is good; the material is well digested, and the practical suggestions that he ventures upon from time to time are useful. The book is well adapted to the serious lay reader, and at the same time is valuable to the student.

Prof. Irving King's "The Psychology of Child Development" covers the same ground as the work just spoken of, though from an entirely different standpoint; the aim in this case being not so much the organization of facts as the interpretation of the more fundamental phenomena. Professor King has a thesis to defend, which in brief is this: A great mistake has been made by Preyer and others in studying the mental life of children; this mistake consists in employing the mental processes or faculties of the adult as instruments in measuring and describing the child's intelligence. The true method is functional, it regards the child's experience as a unity and describes it as such instead of trying to discover the rudimentary beginnings of adult mental processes to single acts. In his application of this view to infancy and early childhood, Professor King has been successful in making the child's activity seem more intelligible than in the writings of any previous thinker. His thesis leads him to magnify the difference between the child and the adult mind, and to somewhat exaggerate the difficulties in the way of understanding children's ideas after the first three or four years. As a running commentary on the methods generally in use, this book will perform good service, its function being distinctly critical. No recent educational book gives more evidence of painstaking thought, of the careful consideration of a subject from a single point of view. It is an important contribution to the literature of the subject. There is a fairly representative but by no means complete bibliography in the appendix.

The third volume of the present group, that by Dr. E. L. Thorndike of Columbia on "Educational Psychology," also discusses method in child study. It is a plea for more rigorously scientific standards and methods than those that have hitherto been largely employed. The volume consists of a summary and criticism of all the studies which the author considers sufficiently accurate to be of value. The territory covered is indicated by the following list of topics: the measurement of mental traits, the distribution of mental traits, the relationship between mental traits, original and acquired traits, mental inheritance, the influence of environment, the influence of special training upon general abilities, the influence of selection, the development of mental traits with age, sex difference, exceptional children, the relationship of mental and physical traits, and broader studies of human nature. The last chapter treats of the questionnaire method of investigation, which Dr. Thorndike condemns, carefully pointing out the abuses to which it is liable. There can be little question that this criticism is greatly needed; still if we are to throw out all data that cannot be tested by the methods of the exact sciences, progress is likely to be slow in all of the social disciplines for some time to come. Several sections of Professor Kirkpatrick's book show that in the hands of a thinker who knows and makes allowance for the limitations of the questionnaire and similar methods, results of significance can be achieved.

The latest book of Prof. M. V. O'Shea treats of the philosophy of education, and is entitled "Education as Adjustment." It attempts to define education from the standpoint of evolutionary philosophy, and to show the futility of all educational theory founded on purely logical or metaphysical considerations. The first three chapters contain the discussion of education as a science; after which Professor O'Shea treats at some length the meaning and aim of education. The last and longest section of the book, "the method of attaining adjustment," is a treatise on the psychology of the learning process. In the first two divisions of the work the author is laboring under the obvious disadvantage of possessing only a second-hand knowledge of biology and philosophy. He has industriously collected a large mass of material, but it is poorly classified and the interpretation is mechanically forced. The statements are inexact, and many minor sections have no logical bearing on the main argument. Professor O'Shea's equipment for the work may be judged from the following quotations: "Direct observations and statistical investigations are made with something of the exactness and completeness of detail in the field of mental development by such persons as Preyer, Hall, Shinn, Baldwin, and others that were attained by Darwin in the field of biology or Newton in physics or Galileo in astronomy" (p. 42). Locke devised "innate faculties and other things" (p. 49). The psychological half of the work is much better done, and as a critique of existing methods deserves recognition by the side of the three books already mentioned. There is an excellent discussion of the dogma of formal discipline. The present volume, which defines the author's fundamental positions, forms the introduction to a series which is to include treatises on "Educational Aspects of Mental Development,"

"The Values of Studies," "The Psychology of Method in Teaching," and "The Organization and Management of Schools."

Under the title "A Modern School," Professor Paul H. Hanus of Harvard has collected his recent educational utterances. The volume bears for the most part on secondary education, particularly the first five papers, which expand and reinforce the positions that Professor Hanus advanced in an earlier volume. The sixth and seventh essays, "Our Faith in Education" and "Obstacles to Educational Progress," are wider in scope, and present a well-balanced estimate of the attitude of the American people toward public education. The eighth chapter, "Education as a University Subject and the Professional Training of College-Bred Teachers," justifies the existence and notes the functions of the college training school for teachers. The last chapter, "Graduate Testimony on the Elective System," gives us the result of a questionnaire circulated among Harvard graduates of recent years. One who is seeking for revolutionary opinions, startling paradoxes, or brilliant flashes of pedagogical insight may as well avoid this volume, for it consists of sober, mature, and carefully-weighed opinion on certain controverted questions of great practical importance. Professor Hanus shows great ability in interpreting the standpoint of the professional school man to the general public; the citizen who wants to know the best professional opinion of the country on questions relating to secondary education will do well to read this book. The author does not let his fair-mindedness interfere with the promulgation of a definite pedagogical platform. He believes in public high schools, in a six year high-school course, in the culture rather than the formal subjects in the secondary curriculum in the elective system, and in encouraging manual training and the industrial subjects.

The fourth volume of "Lippincott's Educational Series" consists of "The Educational Theory of Immanuel Kant," as translated and edited by Dr. Edward Franklin Buchner of the University of Alabama. The first third of the book is given up to the author's introduction; the next section contains a translation of Kant's lecture-notes on pedagogy; and the concluding portion is made up of selections on education from Kant's other writings. No attempt is made to trace the influence of Kant on the educational theory of his own or succeeding generations, attention merely being called to the different editions of "Ueber Padagogik." With this exception, the work may be highly commended. The author has striven against the tendency, which must have been a strong one here, to magnify the importance of the subject. His introduction, while appreciative, shows scholarship and critical balance. The translation is in good idiomatic English, a difficult achievement in view of the broken and fragmentary character of the lecture notes.

HENRY DAVIDSON SHELDON.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

Land of the Morning Calm.

Mr. Angus Hamilton's volume on Korea (Scribner), though timely and interesting, contains little that is new. The great mass of information in the text has already appeared in the pages of the Korean Repository, the Korea Review, and the Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Korea, whence it has been extracted, digested, and pleasantly re-presented. Indeed, the author would have done well to state his obligations more specifically. Having spent several weeks and possibly months as newspaper correspondent in the country, he was in just that frame of mind in which a man feels most like writing a book, — that is, when he is without those later judgments that overrule former hasty impressions, and when the picture on his mind is as attractive as a poster, from the very fact that it lacks perspective. Mr. Hamilton's style is rapid and his method interesting, and altogether the work is most readable, although (except where the author is telling of his personal adventures) one feels that there is little solidity in the text and that he is mainly a purveyor rather than a producer. Mr. Hamilton begins his personal narrative by an account of the coast of Korea, with its fascinations of floral color and changing landscapes seen as one threads his way among the numerous islands on the west side. We have a lively description of Chemulpo, the port of the capital, and its trade, in which the Japanese are pictured as a turbulent and uncanny lot; and also of Seoul, the capital, with its many modern edifices, legations, French cathedral, and occidental features — including tall chimneys and trolley cars. The white clothing of the people, starched and glistening in the case of the upper classes and of a dingy hue among the lower folks, gives one a suggestion of "the orthodox notion of the Resurrection." The men are fine, well built, and dignified in their bearing, showing evidences of descent from the semi-savages of northeastern Asia and the Caucasian peoples from the West. Slavery, especially of the females, is common, and the standard of morality is rather low. Several chapters are devoted to the "emperor," and the tawdry pageantry always visible on his rare public appearances. The results of government in Korea are little else than oppression and poverty for the people, for the country still clings to its ancient system of supporting thousands of civil and military officers, real or reputed, in idleness, so that there are few incentives to wealth or industry. Of the modern interests, British, American, Japanese, French, German, and Belgian, the author gives an account that is full, clear, and timely. He devotes chapters to Fusan, Wonsan, and other treaty ports, though one can easily see that his notes are mainly from his reading and not from close observation on the spot. The later chapters, in which he describes his journeys across the country and his stay among the

Buddhist priests in the monasteries, are the most interesting of all. Appendices, statistics, index, and maps complete a very pertinent and informing book.

A stimulating monograph on Jefferson.

The publication of a series of novel and valuable "Monographs of the American Revolution" is announced by the University Press of Cambridge and Messrs. A. W. Elson & Co. of Boston, in conjunction. The general character and style of this series is indicated in the initial number, a posthumous essay on Thomas Jefferson written by Paul Leicester Ford. The volume appears in an edition *de luxe*, in large quarto form, printed on Imperial Japan paper, in beautiful typography, and finely illustrated by an original etching from the Stuart portrait of Jefferson in Bowdoin college, and a photogravure from the profile of Jefferson, also by Stuart. This handsome edition is a noteworthy specimen of the best possibilities of the printer's art. It is limited to 500 copies, so that it is destined to remain, as it is now, a rarity. Copies of a few of Jefferson's original papers are appended, one of which is that stirring first draft of the Declaration of Independence, whose incisive invective of George the Third's devotion to the perpetuation of African slavery in America stirs the reader's blood even at this day. Mr. Ford's contribution to this unique "monograph" is an original essay, completed shortly before his death, and never before published. In his well-known trenchant style, the writer has endeavored to portray the political feelings and views of his subject, to illustrate the inconsistencies and contradictions that beclouded his political theories and actions, and to throw light upon the vexing problem of what were in fact his political motives. But with all of this writer's perspicacious study of an era so attractive to him, and with all the brilliancy of diction with which he unfolds to us what he has observed, we cannot deny that the problem which allured him remains unsolved, and that our Jefferson is as much of a mystery as ever. Mr. Ford thinks he discovers Jefferson's secret in part when he aligns that puzzling subject over against Washington and Franklin. Is it a correct deduction from the history of the revolutionary era, to say that Jefferson's work was permanent in character, while the contributions of Washington and Franklin to their day were merely ephemeral? To take one instance, — is there any more enduring force to-day in our governmental system than the Federal Constitution, for which both Washington and Franklin did so much, and to which Jefferson contributed so little in comparison? Mr. Ford presents Jefferson as the great protagonist of "the masses" as against "the classes," and seeks to find in this the basis of his great fame. But he fails to name for us anyone who at that time was championing "the classes" as against "the masses." It surely could not have been Washington, the one man who had the opportunity to promote an American kingship, and who indignantly rebuked the suggestion; nor Franklin, the exponent in two hemispheres of the possibilities of American democracy. Mr. Ford is astute to note Jefferson's failure to apply, as President, his own theories concerning a strict construction of the Constitution. He does not seem quite ready to admit that Jefferson proceeded without reserve to apply and enforce in practice the Federalist theories which he had formerly reprobated; a fact which enhances the Jeffersonian puzzle. The truth is that partisanship went to such lengths as to make it, both for the men of those days and for ourselves, an unsafe guide to generalization. The Federalists did not attempt to build up "the classes" at the expense of "the masses"; they sought to strengthen the national government, not at the expense of any, but in the interest of all citizens. Jefferson may have once supposed it to be his mission to oppose and thwart "the classes." But he must have learned the contrary before he died. Mr. Ford's monograph is a sprightly contribution to the discussion of the interesting question, "For what did Jefferson stand?" He has more sharply stated the great contradictions and apparent inconsistencies that have made Jefferson so deep a problem. Thus he has left us a legacy of no slight value; for it may stimulate, while it has not closed, that discussion.

Some eighteenth century estimates of Shakespeare.

The volume of "Eighteenth Century Essays on Shakespeare" (Macmillan), edited by Mr. D. Nichol Smith, is a successful attempt to show that the reputation of Shakespeare in the nineteenth century was not "made in Germany." The editor has brought together the critical introductions to six eighteenth-century editions of Shakespeare — those of Rowe, Pope, Theobald, Hanmer, Warburton, and Johnson, — besides Dennis's three letters "On the Genius and Writings of Shakespeare," Farmer's "Essay on the Learning of Shakespeare," and Maurice Morgan's "Essay on the Dramatic Character of Sir John Falstaff." The praise, sometimes extravagant, bestowed on the dramatist by these upholders of a dramatic tradition quite different from his is sufficient evidence that the Shakespeare cult was uninterrupted from Dryden to Coleridge. We do not, of course, forget that the plays were mangled in presentation; but of that charge the present age is not wholly guiltless. It is worth remembering, too, that Johnson found in Congreve's "Mourning Bride" a finer passage than any in Shakespeare; that in Addison's view, "Otway shines in the passionate parts more than any other of our English poets," and that Shaftesbury prefaces his very moderate praise of "Hamlet" with a caveat setting forth the poet's "natural rudeness, his unpolished style, his antiquated phrase and wit, his want of method and coherence, and his deficiency in almost all the graces and ornaments of this kind of writings." Nor is Dennis quite happy in his remark

on Shakespeare's blank verse: "Such verse we make when we are writing prose; we make such verse in common conversation." Nevertheless, with all necessary allowance for limitations of taste, these men praised Shakespeare ardently and praised him well. It is Dennis "who loves and admires his charms and makes them one of his chief delights, who sees him and reads him over and over and still remains unsatiated." Indeed, these essays are far from being of mere historical value; at least three of them — Pope's, Johnson's, and (notably) Morgan's — are intrinsically good criticism, while the subject of Farmer's famous paper is of perennial interest, as Mr. Churton Collins's recent "Fortnightly" articles prove. The editor deserves especially well of all Shakespeare students for rendering Morgan's essay accessible. The student of eighteenth-century literary history also will find in Theobald's strictures upon Pope and in Warburton's upon Theobald admirable examples of the fine art of innuendo, brought to such perfection by the Augustans. The editor's introduction is a valuable essay on "Shakespearian Criticism in the Eighteenth Century," the only fault of which is an occasional suggestion of irrelevance and confusion due to the compression of a large amount of material. The numerous allusions in the text of the essays are abundantly annotated, and there is an excellent index. This volume will be of far greater service to the student of Shakespeare than many modern literary essays or imaginary biographies.

Napoleon and the Rennes conspiracy.

By a natural though not altogether happy economy of mental effort mankind has a way of simplifying the careers of great men, satisfied with a general conception and unconsciously fitting this over every phase, with little regard to the notion of development. Those who cherish such a summary view of Napoleon Bonaparte will be inclined to rub their eyes a little as they read M. Gilbert Augustin-Thierry's book on "The Plot of the Placards" (Scribner), for their first discovery will be that among the soldiery in 1802 the First Consul was regarded as too fond of a peace policy, and that some of the army leaders actually plotted to overthrow him in order that a military party might come into power under which riches and glory would still be possibilities for ambitious men. The plot, which had its headquarters at Paris although it was engineered at Rennes, has remained obscure because it was important to Napoleon after he had been made First Consul for life that there should be no discordant note in the general pæon of praise. Another reason was the fact that the evidence pointed to Bernadotte, his own relative, as the originator of the scheme. M. Thierry has announced that the book is the first of a series of studies with the general title of "Conspirateurs et Gens de Police." It is based upon papers in the National Archives and in the archives of the Prefecture of Police. It is, however, no dry-as-dust compilation. Anyone familiar with French police archives is aware that *dossier* after *dossier* contains materials for romance, comedy, or tragedy according to the taste of the investigator. All the personages involved in this fiasco are described in such detail and yet with such a sense of the unities and the proportions of the story that the reader is carried forward with a constantly increasing interest from one phase of the plot to the next and so on to the denouement. Incidentally there are studies of such men as Fouché, Bernadotte, and of Mounier. Especially curious is the reappearance of Mounier, who in the early days of the Constituent Assembly had figured as a great statesman, but who soon sank hopelessly into the opposition and was later driven into exile. Mounier now appears as prefect of the department of Ille et Vilaine. On the whole the book is an excellent example of a form of historical writing that the French are doing particularly well.

More historic American highways.

The latest volumes in Mr. Archer B. Hulbert's "Historic Highways" series (Arthur H. Clark Co., Cleveland) are numbers ten and eight, issued in the order named. Volume ten is a re-issue, in the style of the series, of the author's "Old National Road," published in 1901. The title has been changed to "The Cumberland Road," this latter being the legal designation of the highway. The only change in the text seems to be the omission of the chapters on Washington's and Braddock's roads, which have been treated separately in earlier volumes of the series, and a slight re-arrangement of the material. The rather interesting "kodaks" of toll-houses, taverns, and mile-stones, that appeared in the original volume, are omitted in the reprint — perhaps not being regarded as sufficiently pretentious for the present purpose. The aim of the monograph is to emphasize the influence exerted by the "Old Pike" in uniting East and West before the era of the railroad. — The subject matter of volume eight is better indicated by its sub-title, "The Conquest of the Old Northwest," than by its main title, "Military Roads of the Mississippi Basin." The roads are routes, and the only part of the Mississippi Basin treated is that north of the Ohio. The volume covers five military campaigns, — Clark's against Kaskaskia and Vincennes in 1778 and 1779, and the campaigns of Harmar, St. Clair, and Wayne against the northwestern Indians from 1790 to 1794. The treatment of Clark's campaigns is confined to an examination of the routes, while of the other campaigns quite full accounts are given. The author has found most of his material in the Draper manuscripts in the library of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, and to this he adds a personal examination of the territory traversed in the campaigns. His study of the routes is undoubtedly the most authoritative that has ever been made, and its result modifies accepted opinion in some important points. In the case of Clark's campaigns, he gives a modern map upon which he indicates their

routes. This same service should have been done for the various roads treated in the earlier volumes of the series, and for the other campaigns covered by this volume. Important as are these highways in the history of the westward movement, the precise details of their location have little interest to any but the antiquarian. On this account the author should save the reader's time by presenting the results of his studies in the form most easily and most quickly grasped.

Arnold's expedition to Quebec.

It is said that Benedict Arnold once asked an American prisoner held in the British camp what the Americans would do with him (Arnold) if they should capture him. The prisoner replied that they would take off the leg that had been wounded while Arnold was storming the stronghold of Quebec for his country and bury it with the honors of war, and then hang the rest of his body on a traitor's gibbet. This story introduces an exhaustive account of the Quebec Expedition written by John Codman, 2nd, and now brought out in a third edition by Mr. William Abbatt, with added matter and illustrations. The hardship and risk connected with the attempt to lead a military expedition through the pathless forests lying between the Kennebec and Chaudiere rivers in 1775 can scarcely be imagined at the present day. It has been likened to Hannibal's crossing the Alps. Starting with only 1100 men, Arnold lost fully 400 of these by death and desertion. The expedition was foredoomed to failure. The author of the present narrative has seized upon the most picturesque events of the journey, and has made a study of the exact route taken. Many of his statements were questioned, it may be remembered, by Prof. Justin H. Smith, who brought out a book on the same topic last year. The death of Mr. Codman, really before his work was complete for the first edition, threw the burden of a rejoinder upon his friends. But the task could have been undertaken only by one who had made such an intimate study of the geography of the route as had Mr. Codman and Professor Smith. Regardless of details of the itinerary, the story is one of devotion, daring, and endurance, which makes one feel the possibilities of Arnold's career, if only his fidelity had remained unimpaired.

A distinguished Western educator and philanthropist.

One whose faith in man has been shaken by too close contact with the greed and worldliness of this commercial age will find an excellent tonic for his faith in the volume entitled "William Greenleaf Eliot: Minister, Educator, Philanthropist" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), by Mrs. Charlotte C. Eliot. This is a most inspiring record of a man of the highest spiritual and social ideals, who went in his early manhood from the choicest environment of the East to become a home missionary in the frontier town of St. Louis, remaining there until his death, fifty-three years later. Not only did he build up a large church but he became in many ways the first citizen of his city, the recognized leader in all plans for the general good of the community, with an influence extending throughout the Mississippi Valley. He never had time to become a profound scholar, and he had no great eloquence; but he gave himself heart and soul to all who needed him, and he was a natural leader of men, with a genius for friendship. Of his many public services we can mention only three of the greatest. He may be called the founder of the public school system of St. Louis, for it was but a poor apology for a system that existed when Dr. Eliot became President of the School Board in 1848. He threw himself into this work with all his marvellous energy, and it was not long before the system was on a secure financial basis and was well organized. Dr. Eliot was also the founder of Washington University, first chartered as "Eliot Seminary" entirely without his knowledge. To the development of an institution that should be "for St. Louis what Harvard College is to Boston, or Yale to the city of its abode" he gave himself with unremitting energy for more than thirty years, half of the time as Chancellor without salary. Dr. James K. Hosmer, who served under him, in the introduction to this book, bears eloquent testimony to his great service and his gifted personality. The third distinguished service, this time to the whole country, was the organization of the Western Sanitary Commission, through which four and a quarter millions of dollars were expended for the relief of suffering among the wounded and helpless. The story of Dr. Eliot's life was well worth telling, and it is here told with sympathy and skill.

England in the last half century.

Specialized history is the order of the day, either in point of subject matter or of time. Mr. Herbert W. Paul has specialized in the latter sense at least in producing a "History of Modern England" (Macmillan) that begins with 1846 and is to extend, in five volumes, to the end of the century. Moreover, a just criticism of the two volumes already issued must recognize that the author shows himself particularly competent in one field only, the narration of purely political events in parliament and in political campaigns. Other important topics, such as religion, art, and literature are much emphasized by Mr. Paul in his introduction, but in the body of the work these are treated hurriedly and without the personal interest manifested in political affairs. Apart from this defect, however, the work is of real value as offering a convenient and readable account of modern England. The author, for some reason, does not specify either his earlier productions or his present position, both of which should be of value in offering to the prospective American purchaser some means of estimating the value of the work. Mr. Paul has been a member of Parliament, as a Liberal, has written a life of Gladstone, and a volume on Matthew Arnold for the "English

Men of Letters" series, and is a leader writer on the London "Daily News." He is perhaps as well qualified as anyone to write the only kind of history of modern England possible at this early day, for he knows his parliamentary history thoroughly and has an acute newspaper sense of the value of events as they appear to a contemporaneous public. His history is therefore a *résumé* of events as they assumed importance in parliament and with the public. The second volume concludes with the death, in 1865, of Palmerston, for whom the author evinces more personal ill-will than for any other English statesman in the period covered. In general Mr. Paul does not seem to permit his political affiliations to bias his judgment, though Peel is distinctly a hero, and largely for his stand on the question of free trade in corn. It will be interesting to note whether Mr. Paul will attempt in the remaining volumes of his work to point a moral applicable to the present interesting political situation in England, whether, in fact, his history is a genuine historical undertaking, or a bit of political propaganda. There is nothing definitely indicative of the latter purpose in the volumes already published, but there are statements and deductions possible of later development.

More about Eye-strain and its results.

A year ago Dr. George M. Gould of Philadelphia issued a volume of "Biographic Clinics" (Blakiston), in which he ascribed to eye-strain the bodily ills of De Quincey, Carlyle, Darwin, Huxley, and Browning. This book, he now tells us, was inadequately and even contemptuously noticed by medical journals, and its author charged with hobby-riding. Lay periodicals showed themselves more sympathetic. But, on the whole, the world has not yet given the subject that serious attention which Dr. Gould is convinced it demands. Therefore he has brought out, through the same publishers, a second volume of these clinics, treating of "the origin of the ill health of George Eliot, George Henry Lewes, Wagner, Parkman, Jane Welsh Carlyle, Spencer, Whittier, Margaret Fuller Ossoli, and Nietzsche." Of all the members that minister to the belly, the eyes, as we here learn in a second and fuller lesson, are the most potent in their influence for ill if subjected to abuse. Vomiting and sick-headache, such as poor Mrs. Carlyle suffered from, are often the result of eye-strain. Heart trouble, neuralgia, dyspepsia, and many other ailments, are not seldom attributable to the same cause. The eye, a veritable "evil eye," is the source of countless woes. The author declares he has never seen a pair of eyes free from optical defects. What, then, is to be done about it? Greater care must be taken of the eyes, and spectacles, adapted to the particular form of eye-ailment, must be worn, and must be changed with the changing of the eye. This, of course, presupposes the malady to be in some degree pronounced. The proper care of the eyes would usher in a new era, not only of physical, but also of mental well-being, if we may believe Dr. Gould. The effects would be manifest even in our literature, which would become more cheerful and optimistic. The earnest efforts of our oculist to hasten this glad time are wholly praiseworthy; but the non-medical critic queries, with submission, whether Dr. Gould may not possibly be showing us the defects of his qualities. The zeal that tries to prove too much weakens the cause. It is so easy to see only what we are looking for if we do but set about it in tremendous earnest. To one wearing the spectacles of impartiality and unprejudice the author's theory, sound though it may be, seems strained when he makes it account for the ailments of so many persons, now dead, whose recorded groans and sighs are not exactly the fullest and most satisfactory data on which to base a diagnosis.

A text-book of Success.

Professor William Mathews's latest volume, "Conquering Success" (Houghton), is in many respects a repetition of his famous "Getting On in the World." The veteran author has no new prescription for success, but insists, as he did thirty years ago, that it is to be won by industry, energy, patience, honesty, and several other virtues. He even repeats in part the words he used thirty years ago, though he gives his chapters new headings. But the new book is better than the old. The chapters are shorter, — a reform which young readers especially will appreciate, — and the whole expression is more terse and pointed. The new subjects considered, — pluck, cheerfulness, the evils of hurry, spectral discouragements, etc., — have distinctly modern application. And the examples which enforce the morals have grown in number and interest. They were indeed a cloud of witnesses in the old volume, but in the new they are as continuous as the stars that shine and twinkle in the Milky Way. No one, in history or out, has ever failed or succeeded in anything, that Mr. Mathews did not whip out his pencil and make a note. Consequently, though the garment of his advice is commonplace and sober enough, it is gayly embroidered with modern — and ancient — instances. It is no wonder such a book is popular. The young who have not yet succeeded like it because it marshals them the way that they are going. The old who have succeeded like it because they can say "That 's so; that 's what I did." The old who have not succeeded perhaps like it best of all, for

> "Success is counted sweetest
> By those who ne'er succeed."

They can taste the sweets of success on the printed page, if nowhere else. The question which remains about the book in the end is, just what does Mr. Mathews mean by success? Does n't he, in spite of a few protestations, attach rather too material a meaning to the term? Possibly so. But possibly also his books are no less practical or popular on that account.

Indian dwellers of the Painted Desert.

Mr. George Wharton James is well known from his lectures and books upon the Southwest, and for his book on Indian Basketry. Perhaps no one who writes knows the Grand Cañon of the Colorado better than he, and few have done as much to make the whole Southwestern desert known to the outside world. In "The Indians of the Painted Desert Region" (Little, Brown & Co.) he describes and pictures the human native population of the area. As is natural, he devotes the most of his space to the Hopi (Moki) of Arizona, and the Navajo. But his chapters on the Wallapais and the Havasupais are even more important, as there has been little written in regard to these relatively inaccessible cañon-dwellers. Now, when hundreds go annually to the Hopi snake-dance, and since Matthews has given us the results of a life-study of the Navajo, we have abundant information regarding these interesting peoples. But the Wallapais and Havasupais are in a different category. Mr. James is a real traveller and explorer, and an interesting writer. While his *ego* is sometimes obtrusive, and he occasionally breaks down in an attempt at "fine writing," his material is good. He knows the Indians, sympathizes with and loves them — although after a somewhat patronizing fashion, — and gives us a true picture. The book is a good nature-book, with a great subject. A number of illustrations from photographs adds to the interest of the volume.

Jewels and their sources.

Scientific and popular lore concerning "Gems and Gem Minerals" (Chicago: A. W. Mumford) is to be found in a recent work by Dr. O. C. Farrington of the Field Columbian Museum of Chicago. The work is very systematic, including in its scope all known gem minerals, not only those now used for gems but also others which if better known might come into demand as jewels. The treatment is scientific in that the physical and chemical properties of the minerals are given, and their mode of geological occurrence and geographical distribution is discussed; it is popular in that the methods of mining, of grinding, cutting, and polishing gems are described, and the historical setting of the better-known gems and notable jewels is given. The popular superstitions concerning gems among various peoples of the occident and orient are given at length, and even birth stones are assigned according to the lines of a well-known dealer in jewels. One chapter is devoted to the principles on which the valuation and price of gems are based, and another to imitation gems and methods of detecting them. The volume is abundantly illustrated with maps of mining regions, photographs of famous mines, diagrams of cut stones and crystals, and by fifteen colored plates of marked excellence made by the colortype process. The applicability of this latter method of illustration to the portrayal of these most difficult of all natural objects adequately to picture is well demonstrated in these plates.

NOTES.

The recollections of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt are announced for autumn publication by the Messrs. Appleton. In the meantime portions of the work will appear in one of the magazines.

Mr. David Nutt is the publisher of "Gerald the Welshman," being a new and enlarged edition of Mr. Henry Owen's essay upon the life and writings of Giraldus Cambrensis.

"The Merchant of Venice" has just been added by the Messrs. Crowell to their "First Folio" series of Shakespeare's plays, as edited by Misses Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke.

The industrious reprinter has at last got around to Godwin's famous novel, "Caleb Williams," which now comes to us from the Messrs. Scribner in their "Caxton" thin-paper series of famous novels.

"Sir Arthur Sullivan," by Mr. H. Saxe Wyndham, and "Mozart," by Prof. Ebenezer Prout, are new biographies in "Bell's Miniature Series of Musicians," published in this country by the Macmillan Co.

To the "Grimm Library," published by Mr. David Nutt, there has just been added the old Irish prose-epic called "The Cattle-Raid of Cualnge," now translated for the first time by Mrs. L. Winifred Faraday.

Pierce Egan's "The Life of an Actor," with the original colored illustrations by Theodore Lane, is published by the Messrs. Appleton in the series of reprints which we have frequently had occasion to mention of late.

Messrs. Rand, McNally & Co. announce for early publication a new novel by Mr. Philip Payne, author of "The Mills of Man." The new story is a romance of American hotel life, entitled "Duchess of Few Clothes."

Baedeker's "Northern Germany," covering the territory as far as the Bavarian and Austrian frontiers, and his "Central Italy and Rome," each work in its fourteenth revised edition, are among the recent importations of Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons.

A new volume in Mr. John Lane's attractive and substantial "Crown Library" is the Memoirs of Mlle. des Echerolles, "being side lights on the Reign of Terror," translated by Miss Marie Clothilde Balfour and supplied with an introduction by Mr. George K. Fortescue.

Mr. Thomas Whittaker sends us the twelfth edition of Canon Gore's "Lux Mundi," the volume of essays by various hands that made so great a stir at the time of its first appearance, and that still seems to have something of the vitality of the earlier and more famous "Essays and Reviews."

Messrs. D. C. Heath & Co. send us two German texts: "Das Habichtsfräulein," by Rudolph Baumbach, edited by Dr. Wilhelm Bernhardt, and Goethe's "Hermann und Dorothea," edited by Dr. W. A. Adams. From the same publishers we have Feuillet's "Roman d'un Jeune Homme Pauvre," edited by Professor James D. Bruner.

Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons have in press a timely book entitled "Russia, her Strength and her Weakness," by the well-known correspondent, Mr. Wolf von Schierbrand. The author has travelled widely through Russia, and has supplemented his impressions by a special study of Russian conditions and events extending over many years.

Still another commentary upon "In Memoriam"! This time the little book is the work of Dr. L. Ward, and is published by Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. This sort of thing seems to us of slight value. A few notes may be useful, but paraphrase is futile, and Dr. Ward's work is mainly paraphrase.

An appropriate announcement in this centennial year of Hawthorne's birth is that of an edition de luxe of "The Scarlet Letter," to be published by Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. There will be 125 copies only, printed on Japan paper, with illustrations in color by Messrs. A. Romandi and C. Graham.

"The Newcomes," in three volumes, has just been published by the Messrs. Scribner in their new "Kensington" edition of Thackeray. These beautifully-printed volumes are a delight to every bookish sense, and those already published are numerous enough to make a stately array upon the shelf.

Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co.'s new edition of the Lewis and Clark Journals in their "Trail-Makers Series" will be followed shortly by "The Journey of Coronado, 1540–42, from the City of Mexico to the Buffalo Plains of Kansas and Nebraska," translated from Castaneda's "Relations" and other sources by Mr. George Parker Winship.

Mr. J. S. Tunison has just published, through the Robert Clarke Co., a study of "The Graal Problem from Walter Map to Wagner." This essay upon a theme of perenially fascinating interest seeks to show that the Grail story, in its very origin, is a memorial of one of the bitterest ecclesiastical struggles in history, and also that it is reminiscent of actual rather than of mythical conditions.

The March issue of "The Burlington Magazine" contains the conclusion of Mr. Baillie-Grohman's article on "Ancient Weapons of the Chase," and the beginning of an important series on the "Minor English Furniture Makers of the Eighteenth Century." Other articles deal with the Veitch collection of Chinese porcelain and embroidered bindings for Bibles. There are several illustrations in photogravure and color.

In addition to their extensive list of Spring books already announced, Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will publish within the next month or two "The Penobscot Man," a volume of short stories by Mrs. Fannie Hardy Eckstorm; "The Ferns of New England," by Miss Helen Eastman; "The Christian Philosophy of Life," a collection of sermons by Dr. Samuel P. Leeds; and a new edition of Celia Thaxter's "An Island Garden."

The success of their collotype reproduction of the First Folio of Shakespeare has encouraged the Oxford University Press to undertake the same service for a book of even greater rarity — the First Folio of Chaucer's works, as edited by W. Thynne and printed in the year 1532. The facsimile will be edited, with an Introduction, by the Rev. Prof. Skeat, and is limited to 1000 copies, of which only a small proportion is available for America.

"Of the Making of a Book" is the title of a little brochure compiled by the literary department of Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., and published by that firm. It is planned to serve as an aid to authors, and its advice in regard to preparation of manuscript, proof-reading, etc., cannot fail to prove of the greatest value. Somewhat similar in kind, though in this case intended primarily for the printer rather than the author, is the booklet of "Rules for Compositors and Readers at the University Press, Oxford." Mr. Horace Hart, Director of the Press, is responsible for these rules, while the English spellings adopted have the additional authority of Drs. J. A. H. Murray and Henry Bradley. No more accurate or painstaking printing establishment exists today than the Oxford concern, and (of course with due allowance for differences between English and American standards) its rulings may safely be accepted by any printer or author.

Among other articles in the April number of "The Hibbert Journal" Prof. Henry Jones writes on "The Moral Aspect of the Fiscal Question," dealing with a side of the subject that has, perhaps, not received as much attention as it deserves. Sir Oliver Lodge contributes some "Suggestions towards the Re-interpretation of Christian Doctrine"; and Canon Hensley Henson writes on "The Resurrection of Jesus Christ," and the Bishop of Ripon on "Gladstone as a Moral and Religious Personality."

Under the designation of "The Chiswick Quartos" the Scott-Thaw Co. will begin publication this spring of a series of reprints in quarto form, choicely printed at the Chiswick Press, London, in editions limited to 350 copies each. Keats's poems, edited by Mr. George Sampson, and Herbert's "The Temple" will be the first to appear. To their "Library of Noble Authors" the same firm will shortly add a folio reprint of the "Golden Ass" of Apuleius, in William Adlington's translation.

Two volumes to be issued immediately by the University of Chicago Press are "An Introduction to the Bible for Teachers of Children," by Miss Georgia L. Chamberlin, and "A Political and Constitutional Study of the Cumberland Road," by Mr. Jeremiah S. Young. Early in May the Press will have ready Dr. George E. Howard's important "History of Matrimonial Institutions," and in June will appear a volume of "Studies in the Gospel according to Mark," by Dr. Ernest DeWitt Burton.

The war in the East lends new interest and pertinence to Mrs. Hugh Fraser's charming "Letters from Japan," now published in a single volume containing the complete text and all the illustrations of the original two-volume edition. The war is responsible also for the appearance of new editions of Mr. Wirt Gerrare's "Greater Russia" and Mr. Archibald R. Colquhoun's "The Mastery of the Pacific," both of which, so far as we can judge, remain unchanged in form and contents. All three of these books bear the imprint of the Macmillan Co.

The American edition, limited to 100 copies, of the reproduction of the celebrated "Breviario Grimani" has been secured by Mr. Martinus Nijhoff, New York, and the work may be obtained in this country only through him. The reproduction is probably one of the most elaborate enterprises of the kind ever undertaken. There will be twelve parts in all, each containing twenty-five plates in color and 110 in collotype, accompanied by the descriptive text of Dr. Sal. Morpurgo. It is not likely that the work will be completed inside of six or eight years.

Dr. Horace Howard Furness, Sr., is rapidly completing the preparation of "Love's Labor Lost," which is to be the next volume in his monumental "Variorum" Shakespeare, of which the J. B. Lippincott Co. are the publishers. This new volume comes from the

hands of Dr. Furness, Sr., in accordance with the plan for a division of work, announced a few months ago, by which the editorship of the comedies in the "Variorum" edition will continue to be the work of the elder Dr. Furness, while the other plays will be edited by his son, Dr. Horace Howard Furness, Jr.

One of the most interesting announcements in connection with the Lewis and Clark centenary is that of Messrs. A. C. McClurg & Co.'s reprint of the Journal of Patrick Gass, one of the party composing the Lewis and Clark expedition. This work originally appeared in 1807, and ran through three editions, the third dated 1811, but no reprint has been made since the somewhat crude edition published at Dayton, Ohio, in 1847, which has long been out of print. Messrs. McClurg's edition will be in one volume, uniform with their reprints of the Lewis and Clark Journals and Hennepin's Travels, and will be provided with a new Analytical Index and an Introduction written by Dr. James K. Hosmer. The volume will be illustrated with facsimiles of the six quaint pictures in the original edition, a portrait of Gass, and a map of the Lewis and Clark route. Messrs. McClurg & Co. will issue in the early Fall, in uniform style, a reprint of Lahontan's Travels, edited by Mr. Reuben G. Thwaites, and illustrated with facsimiles of the original illustrations.

List of New Books.

[*The following list, containing 120 titles, includes books received by* The Dial *since its last issue.*]

BIOGRAPHY AND REMINISCENCES.

The Life of Edward FitzGerald. By Thomas Wright. In 2 vols., illus., large 8vo, gilt tops, uncut. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Christopher Columbus: His Life, Work, and Remains, as revealed by Original Records. By John Boyd Thacher. Vol. III., completing the work; illus., 4to, gilt top, pp. 775. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Per set of 3 vols., $27. net.

Robert Browning. By Edward Dowden, Litt.D. Illus. in photogravure, etc., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 404. "Temple Biographies." E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50 net.

William Hickling Prescott. By Rollo Ogden. With photogravure portrait, 16mo, gilt top, pp. 239. "American Men of Letters." Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.10 net.

Recollections of a Royal Academician. By John Callcott Horsley, R.A.; edited by Mrs. Edmund Helps. Illus. in photogravure, etc., 8vo, gilt top, pp. 367. E. P. Dutton & Co. $3. net.

John Addington Symonds: A Biography compiled from his Papers and Correspondence. By Horatio F. Brown. Second edition; with photogravure frontispiece, 8vo, uncut, pp. 495. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2. net.

Moses Brown, Captain U.S.N. By Edgar Stanton Maclay, A.M. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 220. Baker & Taylor Co. $1.25 net.

Newman. By William Barry. Illus., 12mo, uncut, pp. 225. "Literary Lives." Charles Scribner's Sons. $1. net.

Chopin. By J. Cuthbert Hadden. Illus. in photogravure, etc., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 248. "The Master Musicians." E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

John Constable, M.A. By Lord Windsor. Illus. in photogravure, etc., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 231. "Makers of British Art." Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net.

Edward Lincoln Atkinson, 1865-1902. By Charles Lewis Slattery. Illus., 12mo, pp. 195. Longmans, Green, & Co. $1. net.

Gerald the Welshman. By Henry Owen, D.C.L. New and enlarged edition; 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 206. London: David Nutt.

Bell's Miniature Series of Musicians. First vols.: Mozart, by Ebenezer Prout, B.A.; Arthur Sullivan, by H. Saxe Wyndham, with a chapter by Ernest Ford. Each illus., 24mo, gilt top. Macmillan Co. Per vol., 50 cts.

HISTORY.

The History of Twenty-Five Years. By Sir Spencer Walpole, K.C.B. In 2 vols., large 8vo, uncut. Longmans, Green, & Co. $10.

Writings on American History: An Attempt at an Exhaustive Bibliography of Books and Articles on United States History Published during 1902, and Some Memoranda on Other Portions of America. By Ernest Cushing Richardson and Anson Ely Morse. Large 8vo, pp. 294. Princeton: Library Book Store.

The Philippine Islands, 1493-1898. Edited by Emma Helen Blair and James Alexander Robertson; with historical Introduction and additional Notes by Edward Gaylord Bourne. Vol. XII., 1601-1604. Illus., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 329. Cleveland: Arthur H. Clark Co. $4. net.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

Letters of Lord Acton to Mary Gladstone. Edited, with an Introductory Memoir, by Herbert Paul. Illus. in photogravure, large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 353. Macmillan Co. $3. net.

Letters from England, 1846-1849. By Elizabeth Davis Bancroft (Mrs. George Bancroft). Illus., 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 224. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

Matthew Arnold, and his Relation to the Thought of our Time: An Appreciation and a Criticism. By William Harbutt Dawson. With portrait, 8vo, gilt top, pp. 450. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

Kwaidan: Stories and Studies of Strange Things. By Lafcadio Hearn. With frontispiece, 12mo, gilt top, pp. 240. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

The Rise of English Culture. By Edwin Johnson, M.A. With a brief account of the author and his writings. Large 8vo, pp. 585. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $4. net.

The Views about Hamlet, and Other Essays. By Albert H. Tolman. 12mo, pp. 403. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50 net.

Gods and Fighting Men: The Story of the Tuatha de Danaan and of the Fianna of Ireland, arranged and put into English by Lady Gregory; with Preface by W. B. Yeats. 8vo, gilt top, pp. 476. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2. net.

Life and Death, and Other Legends and Stories. By Henryk Sienkiewicz; trans. from the Polish by Jeremiah Curtin. Illus., 12mo, pp. 65. Little, Brown, & Co. $1.

A Rosary. By John Davidson. 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 211. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50 net.

The Making of English. By Henry Bradley, Hon. M.A. 16mo, pp. 245. Macmillan Co. $1. net.

The Cattle-Raid of Cualnge (Tain Bo Cuailnge): An Old Irish Prose-Epic. Trans. for the first time by L. Winifred Faraday, M.A. 12mo, uncut, pp. 141. "Grimm Library." London: David Nutt.

Tales of Kankakee Land. By Charles H. Bartlett. Illus., 12mo, uncut, pp. 232. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net.

NEW EDITIONS OF STANDARD LITERATURE.

Works of Lord Byron. Poetry, Vol. VII., edited by Ernest Hartley Coleridge, M.A. Illus. in photogravure, etc., 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 458. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

Mermaid Series of Plays by the Old Dramatists, thin paper edition. New vols.: Webster and Tourneur, edited by John Addington Symonds; John Dryden, edited by George Saintsbury, 2 vols.; Thomas Middleton, edited by Havelock Ellis, 2 vols.; John Ford, edited by Havelock Ellis; Philip Massinger, edited by Arthur Symons, 2 vols.; Thomas Heywood, edited by A. Wilson Verity, with Introduction by J. Addington Symonds. Each with photogravure frontispiece, 16mo, gilt top. Charles Scribner's Sons. Per vol., $1. net.

The Annals of Tacitus, Books I.-VI.: An English Translation, with Introduction, Notes, and Maps, by George Gilbert Ramsay. With photogravure frontispiece, 8vo, pp. 439. E. P. Dutton & Co. $4. net.

Works of Thackeray, "Kensington" edition. New vols.: The Newcomes, 3 vols.; Henry Esmond, 2 vols. Each illus. in photogravure, etc., 8vo, gilt tops, uncut. Charles Scribner's Sons. (Sold only in sets by subscription.)

Tales of Mystery and Imagination. By Edgar Allan Poe; illus. by Alice B. Woodward. 8vo, gilt top, pp. 496. Howard Wilford Bell.

Novels and Stories of Ivan Turgenieff. Newly trans. from the Russian by Isabel F. Hapgood. Vol. VII., Smoke; Vol. VIII., Virgin Soil, Part I.; Vol IX., Virgin Soil, Part II. Each with photogravure frontispiece, 8vo, gilt top, uncut. Charles Scribner's Sons. (Sold only in sets by subscription.)

Books by Matthew Arnold. Comprising: Mixed Essays, Last Essays, and Friendship's Garland. Popular editions; 12mo, uncut. Macmillan Co.

The Life of an Actor. By Pierce Egan; illus. in color by Theodore Lane. 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 263. D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Caleb Williams; or, Things as They Are. By William Godwin. With photogravure frontispiece, 18mo, gilt top, pp. 395. "Caxton Thin Paper Reprints." Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net.

In Memoriam. By Alfred Tennyson; with Commentary by L. Morel, LL.D. 16mo, gilt top, pp. 205. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1. net.

Prayers Written at Vailima. By Robert Louis Stevenson; with Introduction by Mrs. Stevenson. 16mo, uncut, pp. 19. Charles Scribner's Sons. 50 cts.

Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice, "First Folio" edition. Edited by Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke. With photogravure portrait, 24mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 264. T. Y. Crowell & Co. 50 cts. net.

POETRY.

The Fire-Bringer. By William Vaughn Moody. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 107. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.10 net.

The Lyric Bough. By Clinton Scollard. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 118. James Pott & Co. $1.25 net.

FICTION.

Strong Mac. By S. R. Crockett. Illus., 12mo, pp. 399. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Robert Cavelier: The Romance of the Sieur de La Salle and his Discovery of the Mississippi River. By William Dana Orcutt. Illus., 8vo, uncut, pp. 313. A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

Tomaso's Fortune, and Other Stories. By Henry Seton Merriman. 12mo, pp. 343. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1 50.

The Vineyard. By John Oliver Hobbes. Illus., 12mo, pp. 322. D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

The Issue. By George Morgan. Illus., 12mo, pp. 419. J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50.

The Rat-Trap. By Dolf Wyllarde. 12mo, pp. 299. John Lane. $1.50.

The Story of King Sylvain and Queen Aimée. By Margaret Sherwood. Illus. in color, etc., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 240. Macmillan Co. $1.50.

The Day of the Dog. By George Barr McCutcheon. Illus. in color, etc., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 137. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

Where the Tide Comes In. By Lucy Meacham Thruston. Illus., 12mo, pp. 391. Little, Brown, & Co. $1.50.

The Darrow Enigma. By Melvin L. Severy. Illus., 12mo, pp. 341. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

A Woman's Will. By Anne Warner. Illus., 12mo, pp. 359. Little, Brown, & Co. $1.50.

In the Bishop's Carriage. By Miriam Michelson. Illus., 12mo, pp. 280. Bobbs-Merrill Co. $1.50.

The Yeoman. by Charles Kennett Burrow. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 305. John Lane. $1.50.

He that Eateth Bread with Me. By H. A. Mitchell Keays. 12mo, uncut, pp. 351. McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

The Peril of the Sword. By Col. A. F. P. Harcourt. With frontispiece, 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 364. H. M. Caldwell Co. $1.50.

The Red Leaguers. By Shan F. Bullock. With map, 12mo, uncut, pp. 315. McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

The Middle Wall. By Edward Marshall. Illus., 12mo, pp. 470. G. W. Dillingham Co. $1.50.

Heart of Lynn. By Mary Stewart Cutting. Illus., 12mo, pp. 264. J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50.

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